

ORIGINAL

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BAY AREA TRUCK SERVICES, a division of TESI
LEASING, INC., a California Corporation, on behalf
of itself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CHAMPION LABORATORIES, INC.; UNITED
COMPONENTS, INC.; PUROLATOR FILTERS N.A.
LLC; HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.; WIX
FILTRATION CORP. LLC; CUMMINS
FILTRATION, INC.; THE DONALDSON
COMPANY; BALDWIN FILTERS, INC.; BOSCH
U.S.A.; MANN + HUMMEL U.S.A., INC.;
ARVINMERITOR, INC.; AND DOES 1 TO 10,

Defendants.

CV 08 3096
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PVT

E-filing

Plaintiff Bay Area Truck Services, a division of TESI Leasing, Inc., ("Plaintiff") on behalf of
itself and all other indirect purchasers similarly situated in the class defined below, brings this action for
damages and injunctive relief against the above-named Defendants, and alleges as follows upon
information and belief:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This complaint is filed under Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. §26) to
obtain injunctive relief for violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §1), and under state

3. Venue is proper in this District under 15 U.S.C. §22 and 28 U.S.C. §1391 because Defendants reside, transact business, or are found within this District, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims arose in this District.

DEFINITIONS

6. The term “Aftermarket” means the market for replacement automotive parts, including the Filters that are purchased to replace the original equipment Filters that come installed with a new car or truck.

7. The term "Class Period" means the time period extending from at least January 1, 2002 through at least the date of filing this complaint.

8. The term “Defendants” means the entities listed on the caption page of this complaint.

THE PARTIES

The Plaintiff

9. Plaintiff Bay Area Truck Services is a division of TESI Leasing, Inc., a California corporation, and is located in San Jose, California. Plaintiff purchased Filters indirectly from one or more of the Defendants, their subsidiaries, and/or co-conspirators during the Class Period, paid artificially inflated prices for those purchases, and was injured as a result of Defendants' illegal conduct alleged in this complaint.

The Defendants

10. Defendant Purolator Filters N.A. L.L.C. is headquartered in Fayetteville, North Carolina, with a principal place of business located at 3200 Natal Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28306. Purolator Filters N.A. L.L.C. is a joint venture between Bosch U.S.A. and Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc. Purolator conducts business both directly with and through wholly owned subsidiaries in the United States. During the Class Period, Purolator manufactured and sold Filters to customers throughout the United States under the following brand names: PureOne Oil Filters, Premium Plus Oil Filters, PureOne Air Filters, Premium Plus Media Air Filters, and BreatheEasy Cabin Air Filters.

11. Defendant Bosch U.S.A. (“Bosch”) is headquartered in Broadview, Illinois, with its principal place of business at 2800 S. 25th Avenue, Broadview, Illinois, 60155. Bosch U.S.A. is the regional branch in the United States for Robert Bosch GmbH, a privately held company with its principal place of business in Germany. During the Class Period, Bosch manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to customers throughout the United States principally under the following brand names: Bosch Premium Cabin Filters, Bosch Particulate Filters, Bosch Activated Charcoal Filters, Bosch Fuel Filters, and Bosch Filtech Oil Filters.

1 12. Defendant Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc., ("Mann + Hummel") is a subsidiary of
2 the Mann + Hummel Group, a company located in Germany. Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc. is
3 headquartered in Portage, Michigan, with its business address at 6400 S. Sprinkle Road, Portage,
4 Michigan 49002. During the Class Period, Mann + Hummel manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters
5 to customers throughout the United States primarily under the Mann Filter brand name.

6 13. Defendant ArvinMeritor, Inc. is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of
7 business located at 2135 West Maple Road, Troy, Michigan 48084. It manufactured, sold, and
8 distributed Filters to customers throughout the United States during the Class Period. ArvinMeritor, Inc.
9 owned Purolator Filters N.A. L.L.C. from January 1999 through March 2006, at which time it sold that
10 company to Bosch U.S.A. and Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc. In the remainder of this complaint,
11 Purolator Filters N.A. L.L.C., Bosch U.S.A., Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc., and ArvinMeritor, Inc. shall
12 be collectively referred to as "Purolator."

13 14. Defendant Champion Laboratories, Inc. ("Champion") is headquartered in
14 Albion, Illinois, with its principal place of business located at 200 S. Fourth Street, Albion, Illinois
15 62806. It conducts business both directly and through wholly owned and dominated subsidiaries in the
16 United States. During the Class Period, Champion manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to
17 customers throughout the United States under the following Brand names: Champ Quality Filters,
18 Champ Quality Air Filters, Kleener Cabin Air Filters, Champ Quality Fuel Filters, Champ Quality
19 Transmission Filters, and PetroClear Dispensing Filters. Through its subsidiary Luber Finer, Champion
20 manufactures and distributes heavy-duty filters for the transportation, off road/mining, marine,
21 agriculture, and automotive and light truck markets.

22 15. Defendant United Components, Inc. ("UCI") is a Delaware corporation with its
23 principal place of business located at 14601 Highway 41 N, Evansville, Indiana 47725. UCI is the
24 parent company of Champion. UCI is owned by the Carlyle Group, a private investment partnership
25 located at 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue NW 3220, Washington, D.C. It conducted business both directly
26 and through wholly owned and dominated subsidiaries in the United States during the Class Period.
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1 16. Defendant Wix Filtration Corp. L.L.C. ("Wix") is a limited liability company
2 with its principal place of business located at 1 Wix Way, Gastonia, North Carolina 28054. During the
3 Class Period, Wix manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to customers throughout the United States
4 under the Wix brand name.

5 17. Defendant Honeywell International, Inc. ("Honeywell") is a Delaware
6 corporation with its principal place of business located at 101 Columbia Road, Morristown, New Jersey
7 07962. During the Class Period, Honeywell manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to customers
8 throughout the United States principally under the Fram brand name.

9 18. Defendant Cummins Filtration, Inc. ("Cummins") is a wholly owned subsidiary of
10 Cummins, Inc., a NYSE listed company, with its principal place of business located at 2931 Elm Hill
11 Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37214. During the Class Period, Cummins manufactured, sold, and
12 distributed Filters to customers throughout the United States under the following brand names: OptiAir,
13 Magnum RS, Direct Flow, Fleetguard FS 1000, Fuel Filter pro, Diesel Pro Filters, Industrial Pro Filter,
14 Duramax, and Ventutri Combo System.

15 19. Defendant The Donaldson Company ("Donaldson") is a Delaware corporation
16 with its principal place of business located at 1400 West 94th Street, Bloomington, Minnesota 55431.
17 During the Class Period, Donaldson manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to customers throughout
18 the United States under the Donaldson brand name.

19 20. Defendant Baldwin Filters, Inc. ("Baldwin") is a corporation with its principal
20 place of business located at 4400 E. Highway 30, Kearney, Nebraska 68848. During the Class Period,
21 Baldwin manufactured, sold, and distributed Filters to customers throughout the United States under the
22 Baldwin brand name.

23 21. Defendant Does 1 to 10 are presently unknown to Plaintiff and their identities are
24 in the exclusive knowledge of the named Defendants. This complaint will be amended when their true
25 identities are known.
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Co-Conspirators

22. Various others, presently unknown to Plaintiff, participated as co-conspirators with the Defendants in the violations of law alleged in this complaint and engaged in conduct and made statements in furtherance thereof.

23. The acts charged in this complaint were performed by Defendants and their co-conspirators, or were authorized, ordered or performed by their respective officers, agents, employees or representatives while actively engaged in the management of each Defendant's business or affairs.

24. Each of the Defendants acted as the agent or joint venturer of or for the other Defendants with respect to the acts, violations and common course of conduct alleged here.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

25. Plaintiff brings this suit as a class action pursuant Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of itself and a Plaintiff Class ("the Class") composed of and defined as follows:

All persons or entities who, during the period from January 1, 2002 to the present, purchased automotive Filters in the United States indirectly from the Defendants or any of their parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, predecessors or successors in interest at any time.

Specifically excluded from this Class are the Defendants; the officers, directors or employees of any Defendant; any entity in which any Defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal representative, heir or assign of any Defendant. Also excluded are any federal, state or local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

26. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the following reasons:

- a. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest among the members of the Class;
- b. Based on the nature of the trade and commerce involved and the number of indirect purchasers of Filters, Plaintiff believes that the members of the Class

1 number in the thousands, and therefore is sufficiently numerous that joinder of all
2 Class members is not practicable;

- 3 c. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because
4 Plaintiff indirectly purchased Filters from one or more of the Defendants or their
5 co-conspirators, and therefore Plaintiff's claims arise from the same common
6 course of conduct giving rise to the claims of the members of the Class and the
7 relief sought is common to the Class;
- 8 d. The following common questions of law or fact, among others, exist as to the
9 members of the Class:
- 10 i. whether Defendants formed and operated a combination or conspiracy to
 - 11 fix, raise, maintain or stabilize the prices of, or allocate the market for,
 - 12 Filters;
 - 13 ii. whether the combination or conspiracy caused Filter prices to be higher than
 - 14 they would have been in the absence of Defendants' conduct;
 - 15 iii. the operative time period of Defendants' combination or conspiracy;
 - 16 iv. whether Defendants' conduct caused injury to the business or property of
 - 17 Plaintiff and the members of the Class;
 - 18 v. the appropriate measure of the amount of damages suffered by the Class;
 - 19 vi. whether Defendants' conduct violates Section 1 of the Sherman Act;
 - 20 vii. whether Defendants' conduct violates Sections 16720 and 17200 of the
 - 21 California Business and Professions Code;
 - 22 viii. whether Defendants' conduct violates the antitrust, unfair competition, and
 - 23 consumer protection laws of the other states as alleged below; and
 - 24 ix. the appropriate nature of class-wide equitable relief.
- 25 e. These and other questions of law or fact which are common to the members of the
26 Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the
27 Class;
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- 1 f. After determination of the predominate common issues identified above, if
2 necessary or appropriate, the Class can be divided into logical and manageable
3 subclasses;
- 4 g. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that
5 Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and
6 has retained counsel competent and experienced in the prosecution of class
7 actions and antitrust litigation to represent itself and the Class;
- 8 h. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
9 adjudication of this litigation since individual joinder of all damaged Class
10 members is impractical. The damages suffered by individual Class members are
11 relatively small, given the expense and burden of individual prosecution of the
12 claims asserted in this litigation. Thus, absent the availability of class action
13 procedures, it would not be feasible for Class members to redress the wrongs done
14 to them. Even if the Class members could afford individual litigation, the court
15 system could not. Further, individual litigation presents the potential for
16 inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would greatly magnify the delay and
17 expense to all parties and to the court system. Therefore, the class action device
18 presents far fewer case management difficulties and will provide the benefits of
19 unitary adjudication, economy of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single
20 court;
- 21 i. Defendants have acted, and refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to the
22 Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Class
23 as a whole; and
- 24 j. In the absence of a class action, Defendants would be unjustly enriched because
25 they would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of their wrongful conduct.
- 26

27 27. The claims in this case are also properly certifiable under the laws of the State of
28 California, and of the other individual states identified below in the Fourth and Fifth Claims for Relief.

NATURE OF THE FILTERS INDUSTRY

28. The Filter market is highly susceptible to cartel activity. The factors include market concentration, the commodity nature of Filters, including both interchangeability and price as the primary drive of sales, barriers to entry, inelastic demand, and lack of substitutes for the product.

29. A high degree of concentration facilitates the operation of the illegal agreement alleged here because it makes it easier to coordinate behavior among possible co-conspirators and makes it more difficult for customers to avoid the effects of collusive behavior. The market for Aftermarket automotive Filters is highly concentrated and Defendants control at least 90% of the sales of these products.

30. Filters are considered to be inter-changeable, undifferentiated products. All Filters must undergo testing by the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") to ensure that they meet vehicle manufacturers' specifications. An industry report notes that vehicle manufacturers have done a better job utilizing a small number of oil filters to cover all of their engine applications. Thus, there are fewer part numbers in the Aftermarket Filter line than other Aftermarket automotive products.

31. Price is the key driver of sales of Filters. According to an industry report, purchasers surveyed for the report considered price to be the most important factor in their purchases of Filters.

32. The presence of significant barriers to entry in the market for Filters makes new entry into the industry by others difficult and helps facilitate the operation of a cartel. In the Aftermarket automotive Filter market, barriers to entry arise primarily from the need for significant start-up capital expenditures, initial product depth within a product line, distribution infrastructure, and long-standing customer relationships.

33. There is significant evidence that demand for Filters is inelastic, or in other words, does not change significantly, if at all, in the face of price changes. It is well established in economics that goods that form a small share of customer expenditure exhibit inelastic demand because consumers are less likely to change consumption patterns when the absolute price increase is limited. Since the cost of Filters is a small part of the cost of owning and maintaining an automobile and vehicle

1 manufacturers either require or strongly encourage filter changes at specific intervals, Class Members do
2 not decrease their use of Filters when prices increase.

3 34. There are no reasonable substitutes for Filters. Vehicle owners have little choice
4 but to have the auto Filters in their vehicles replaced because they tend to become less effective over
5 time and are necessary for the operation of their cars. Replacement Filters are purchased to replace the
6 original equipment Filters included in new cars.

7 35. Filters are primarily sold into two separate channels: to Original Equipment
8 Manufacturers and to Aftermarket sellers of replacement Filters. This complaint concerns the market
9 for Aftermarket Filters.

10 36. The market for Filters in the United States is highly concentrated, with only a
11 handful of major manufacturers producing these products. This concentration, as well as interlocking
12 business arrangements, assisted Defendants in successfully implementing their conspiracy. For
13 example, during April 2006, ArvinMeritor sold Purolator to Bosch and Mann + Hummel. Bosch and
14 Mann + Hummel now operate Purolator as a joint venture. Mann + Hummel Chief Executive Officer
15 Dieter Seipler stated that "it was a natural alliance because Bosch is a major private-brand customer for
16 Mann + Hummel in Europe and in other regions of the world."

17 37. Annual revenues for the market for Filters in the United States are approximately
18 \$3 billion to \$5 billion.

19 38. On January 19, 2006, William G. Burch, a former employee of both Purolator and
20 Champion, filed a complaint against Champion in state court in Tulsa, Oklahoma, alleging, among other
21 things, that he was wrongfully terminated from his employment with Champion for knowing about, and
22 subsequently reporting to authorities, the antitrust violations alleged in this complaint.

23 39. On March 25, 2008, Burch, who was a former National Accounts and Division
24 Sales Manager for Champion, executed an affidavit under oath in the case captioned *Champion*
25 *Laboratories, Inc. v. Burch*, 06-CV-4031 (JPG) (S.D. Ill.). This affidavit, which is made on the basis of
26 personal knowledge, states as follows:
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- 1 a. Burch "became aware that Champion was involved in activities with Champion's
2 competitors that constitute price-fixing. For example, Champion provided
3 information concerning price increases to competitors before it provided that
4 information to consumers or to the general public. Champion was also given
5 advance information about price increases by its competitors. Further information
6 is set forth accurately and in detail in the mediation statement dated September
7 21, 2007, that [Burch] understand[s] will be filed under seal in this case."
- 8 b. Burch also stated that "[d]uring the time [he] worked for Champion, [he] was
9 directed by Champion to conduct discussions regarding 'pricing' with employees
10 of competitors of Champion. [He] refused to conduct those discussions."

11 40. Many of the allegations contained in this complaint, particularly those with
12 respect to the specifics of meetings between Defendants, are based on alleged recorded conversations
13 and the personal knowledge of this former employee.

14 41. As Division Sales Manager responsible for monitoring and coordinating terms
15 of sales, Burch was privy to, among other things, exchanges of confidential pricing materials by
16 which Defendants unlawfully agreed to the timing and magnitude of price increases throughout the
17 Class Period. These include, among other acts, the following:

- 18 a. On June 29, 1999, a Purolator executive faxed an executive at Honeywell a
19 letter that announced a 6% increase on all Purolator Filters effective August 15,
20 1999, but did not send a price increase notification to Purolator's custom ers
21 until July 1999;
- 22 b. At a trade convention called the Heritage Show that took place during May
23 1999, Defendants' representatives agreed in person, on behalf of their
24 respective employers, to raise prices for Filters; Defendants later raised prices
25 in accordance with the agreements reached at that convention;
- 26 c. During February 2004, Champion's President i nformed his sales team that
27 Champion was about to raise prices and told them to make sure Champion's
28 competitors were aware of the increase and adjusted their prices accordingly,
both in timing and amount, pursuant to wrongful agreements previously

1 reached, which the employees accomplished by meeting with Defendants'
2 representatives;

- 3 d. During 2004, an internal Champion e-mail with the subject line "Price
4 Increases" confirmed that the other Defendants were in agreement regarding a
5 coordinated price increase; and
6 e. Pursuant to the unlawful agreement, Defendants each instituted similar price
7 increases, in amounts of approximately 4-6% at the same time.

8 42. Defendants engaged in repeated in-person meetings to further their
9 anticompetitive scheme. Many of such meetings occurred at the annual Filter Manufacturers Council
10 meeting in Nashville, Tennessee. The Filter Manufacturers Council is a trade association comprised
11 of the Defendants and other industry participants.

12 **DEFENDANTS' ILLEGAL CONDUCT**

13 43. During the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators conspired,
14 contracted, or combined to fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize prices, rig bids, and allocate customers for
15 Filters in the United States. They accomplished this through, among other methods, in-person meetings
16 at industry trade shows and other locations, and exchanges of confidential communications regarding
17 pricing.

18 44. The purpose of these secret, conspiratorial meetings, discussions, and
19 communications was to ensure that all of the Defendants agreed to participate in and implement an
20 unlawful, continuing price-fixing scheme.

21 45. As a result of their unlawful agreement, Defendants implemented at least three
22 coordinated price increases, rigged bids, and allocated customers for Filters during the Class Period.

23 46. In formulating and effectuating their contract, combination or conspiracy,
24 Defendants and their co-conspirators engaged in anticompetitive activities, including:
25

- 26 a. Exchanging pricing information for Filters sold in the United States;
27 b. Exchanging information concerning price increases on Filters before publishing
28 that information to customers or the general public;

- c. Engaging in discussions regarding pricing of Filters;
- d. Authorizing the participation of employees in conspiratorial discussions regarding the pricing of Filters;
- e. Generally agreeing to fix, raise, and/or maintain prices of Filters in the United States and to allocate Filters customers in the United States.

47. Defendants' conduct during the Class Period foreclosed price competition to maintain supra-competitive prices for their filters.

48. Absent their coordinated activity, Defendants would have been forced to compete on price, or risk losing customers of Filters, including Plaintiff. With unrestrained competition, Defendants would have been forced to forego their price increases altogether, implement smaller ones, or even decrease their prices to retain customers.

49. The likelihood that Defendants would have moderated their price increases or decreased their prices is particularly strong partly because of Champion's developments in filter technology, which reduced the amount of steel – a principal raw ingredient – used in its Filters.

50. During the Class Period, Plaintiff purchased Filters indirectly from Defendants, their subsidiaries, agents, or co-conspirators, and by reason of the antitrust violations alleged here, paid more for Filters than it would have paid in the absence of those violations. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class members sustained damages to their business and property in an amount to be determined at trial.

ACTIVE CONCEALMENT

51. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants and their co-conspirators affirmatively and fraudulently concealed their unlawful conduct from Plaintiff. Defendants and their co-conspirators conducted their conspiracy by engaging in secret meetings and communications in furtherance of their conspiracy, and by holding themselves out to the public and their customers, including Plaintiff, as true competitors.

52. Plaintiff and the Class members did not discover, and could not have discovered, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that Defendants and their co-conspirators were violating

1 the antitrust laws until shortly before this litigation was commenced, because Defendants and their co-
2 conspirators used, and continue to use, deceptive and secret methods to avoid detection of and to
3 affirmatively conceal their violations. Nor could Plaintiff or the Class members have discovered the
4 violations earlier than that time because Defendants and their co-conspirators conducted their conspiracy
5 secretly, concealed the nature of their unlawful conduct and acts in furtherance of their conduct, and
6 fraudulently concealed their activities through various other means and methods designed to avoid
7 detection.

8
9 53. Defendants committed additional overt acts in furtherance of their conspiracy
10 within and prior to four years of the date of this complaint, including the illegal meetings and
11 communications regarding Filter prices described in this complaint.

12 54. In addition, Defendants concealed their conspiracy in several other ways,
13 including public announcements that the price increases of Filters were due to the increases in the price
14 of steel and that they were meeting the price increases of their competitors.

15 55. As a result of the active concealment of the conspiracy by Defendants and their
16 co-conspirators, any and all applicable statutes of limitations otherwise applicable to the allegations
17 herein have been tolled.

18 **VIOLATIONS ALLEGED**

19 **First Claim for Relief**

20 **(Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act)**

21 56. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and
22 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

23 57. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as January
24 1, 1999 and continuing through the present, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiff, Defendants and
25 their co-conspirators entered into a continuing agreement, understanding, and conspiracy in restraint of
26 trade to artificially raise, fix, maintain, and/or stabilize prices for Filters in the United States, in violation
27 of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. §1).
28

1 58. In formulating and carrying out their agreement, understanding, and conspiracy,
2 the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things that they combined and conspired to do,
3 including but not limited to the acts, practices, and course of conduct set forth above, and the following,
4 among others:

- 5 a. To fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of Filters;
6 b. To allocate markets for Filters among themselves;
7 c. To submit rigged bids for the award and performance of certain Filters contracts;
8 and
9 d. To allocate among themselves and collusively reduce the production of Filters.

10 59. The combination and conspiracy alleged here had the following effects, among
11 others:

- 12 a. Price competition in the sale of Filters has been restrained, suppressed, and/or
13 eliminated in the United States;
14 b. Prices for Filters sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed,
15 raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels
16 throughout the United States; and
17 c. Those who purchased Filters directly or indirectly from Defendants and their co-
18 conspirators have been deprived of the benefits of free and open competition.

19 60. Plaintiff has been injured and will continue to be injured in its business and
20 property by paying more for Filters purchased indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators than
21 it would have paid and will pay in the absence of the combination and conspiracy, including paying
22 more for products in which a Filter(s) is a component as a result of higher prices paid for Filters by the
23 manufacturers of those products.

24 61. Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an injunction against Defendants, preventing
25 and restraining the violations alleged here.
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Second Claim for Relief

(Violation of the California Cartwright Act)

62. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

63. Defendants' contract, combination, trust or conspiracy was centered in, carried out, effectuated and perfected mainly within the State of California, and Defendants' conduct within California injured all members of the Class throughout the United States. Therefore, this claim for relief under California law is brought on behalf of all members of the Class, whether or not they are California residents.

64. Beginning at a time presently unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as January 1, 2002, and continuing to the present, Defendants and their co-conspirators entered into and engaged in a continuing unlawful trust in restraint of the trade and commerce described above in violation of Section 16720 of the California Business and Professional Code. Defendants acted in violation of Section 16720 to fix, raise, stabilize and maintain prices of, and allocate markets for Filters at supra-competitive levels.

65. These violations of Section 16720 of the California Business and Professions Code consisted of a continuing unlawful trust and concert of action among the Defendants and their co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which were to fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the prices of, and to allocate markets for, Filters.

66. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful agreement, the Defendants and their co-conspirators did those things which they combined and conspired to do, including the acts, practices and course of conduct alleged above and the following:

- a. To fix, raise, maintain and stabilize the price of Filters;
- b. To allocate markets for Filters amongst themselves;
- c. To submit rigged bids for the award and performance of certain Filters contracts;
- and
- d. To allocate amongst themselves the production of Filters.

67. The combination and conspiracy alleged here had the following effects:

Price competition in the sale of Filters has been restrained, suppressed and/or eliminated in the State of California and throughout the United States;

a. Prices for Filters sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed, raised, maintained and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in the State of California and throughout the United States; and

b. Those who purchased Filters from Defendants and their co-conspirators have been deprived of the benefit of free and open competition.

68. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Filters.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured in their business and property because they paid more for Filters than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

70. As a result of Defendants' violation of Section 16720 of the California Business and Professions Code, Plaintiff seeks treble damages and the costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to Section 16750(a) of the California Business and Professions Code.

Third Claim for Relief

(Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law)

71. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

72. Defendants' business acts and practices were centered in, carried out, effectuated and perfected mainly within the State of California, and Defendant's conduct within California injured all members of the Class throughout the United States. Therefore, this claim for relief under California law is brought on behalf of all members of the Class, whether or not they are California residents.

73. Beginning on a date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least as early as January 1, 2002, and afterward, Defendants committed and continue to commit acts of unfair competition, as defined by

1 Sections 17200 *et seq.* of the California Business and Professions Code, by engaging in the acts and
2 practices specified above.

3 74. This Claim is instituted pursuant to Sections 17203 and 17204 of the California
4 Business and Professions Code, to obtain restitution from these Defendants for acts that violated Section
5 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code, commonly known as the Unfair Competition
6 Law.

7 75. The Defendants' conduct violated Section 17200. The acts, omissions,
8 misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures of Defendants constituted a common continuous and
9 continuing course of conduct of unfair competition by means of unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent
10 business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code, Section
11 17200 *et seq.*, including the following:

- 12 a. The violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, as set forth above;
- 13 b. The violations of Section 16720, *et seq.*, of the California Business and
- 14 Professions Code, set forth above;
- 15 c. Defendants' acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and non-disclosures, as
- 16 described above, whether or not in violation of Section 16720, *et seq.* of the
- 17 California Business and Professions Code, and whether or not concerted or
- 18 independent acts are otherwise unfair, unconscionable, unlawful or fraudulent;
- 19 d. Defendants' acts and practices are unfair to consumers of Filters in the State of
- 20 California and throughout the United States within the meaning of Section 17200
- 21 of the California Business and Professions Code; and
- 22 e. Defendants' acts and practices are fraudulent or deceptive within the meaning of
- 23 Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code.
- 24

25 76. Plaintiff and each of the Class members are entitled to full restitution and/or
26 disgorgement of all revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits that may have been obtained
27 by Defendants as a result of their illegal business acts or practices as alleged here.
28

1 77. The illegal conduct alleged here is continuing and there is no indication that
2 Defendants will not continue such activity into the future.

3 78. The unlawful and unfair business practices of Defendants, as described above,
4 caused and continue to cause Plaintiff and the members of the Class to pay supra-competitive and
5 artificially-inflated prices for Filters. Plaintiff and the members of the class suffered injury in fact and
6 lost money or property as a result.

7 79. As alleged below, Defendants and their co-conspirators have been unjustly
8 enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct and by Defendants' unfair competition. Pursuant to the
9 California Business and Professions Code, Sections 17203 and 17204, Plaintiff and the members of the
10 Class are entitled to equitable relief including restitution and/or disgorgement of all revenues, earnings,
11 profits, compensation and benefits which Defendants obtained as a result of such business practices.,
12

13 **Fourth Claim for Relief**

14 **(Violation of State Antitrust and Unfair Competition Laws)**

15 80. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and
16 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

17 81. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
18 trade in violation of Alabama Code §§8-10-1 *et seq.*

19 82. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
20 trade in violation of Arizona Revised Stat. §§44-1401 *et seq.*

21 83. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
22 trade in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code §§16700 *et seq.* and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200
23 *et seq.*

24 84. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
25 trade in violation of District of Columbia Code Ann. §§28-4503 *et seq.*

26 85. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
27 trade in violation of Iowa Code §§553.1 *et seq.*
28

1 86. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
2 trade in violation of Kansas Stat. Ann. §§50-101 *et seq.*

3 87. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
4 trade in violation of Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 10, §§1101 *et seq.*

5 88. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
6 trade in violation of Michigan Comp. Laws. Ann. §§445.773 *et seq.*

7 89. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
8 trade in violation of Minnesota Stat. §§325D.52 *et seq.*

9 90. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
10 trade in violation of Mississippi Code Ann. §75-21-1 *et seq.*

11 91. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
12 trade in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §§59-801 *et seq.*

13 92. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
14 trade in violation of Nevada Rev. Stat. Ann. §§598A *et seq.*

15 93. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
16 trade in violation of New Mexico Stat. Ann. §§57-1-1 *et seq.*

17 94. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
18 trade in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §§75-1 *et seq.*

19 95. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
20 trade in violation of North Dakota Cent. Code §§51-08.1-01 *et seq.*

21 96. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
22 trade in violation of the Pennsylvania common law.

23 97. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
24 trade in violation of South Dakota Codified Laws Ann. §§37-1 *et seq.*

25 98. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
26 trade in violation of Tennessee Code Ann. §§47-25-101 *et seq.*
27
28

1 99. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
2 trade in violation of Vermont Stat. Ann. 9 §§2453 *et seq.*

3 100. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
4 trade in violation of West Virginia §§47-18-1 *et seq.*

5 101. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants entered into agreements in restraint of
6 trade in violation of Wisconsin Stat. §§133.01 *et seq.*

7 102. The above violations of state antitrust laws consisted of a continuing unlawful
8 trust and concert of action among Defendants and their co-conspirators, the substantial terms of which
9 were to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize prices of, and allocate markets for, Filters.

10 103. For the purpose of forming and effectuating the unlawful trust, Defendants and
11 their co-conspirators have done things which they combined and conspired to do, including the acts,
12 practices, and course of conduct set forth above and the following:

- 13 a. To fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the price of filters;
14 b. To allocate markets for Filters amongst themselves;
15 c. To submit rigged bids for the award and performance of certain Filters contracts;
16 and
17 d. To allocate among themselves the production of Filters.

18 104. The combination and conspiracy alleged here had the following effects:

- 19 a. Price competition in the sale of Filters has been restrained, suppressed and/or
20 eliminated in the states referenced in this Claim for Relief, and throughout the
21 United States;
22 b. Prices for Filters sold by Defendants and their co-conspirators have been fixed,
23 raised, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high, non-competitive levels in
24 the states referenced in this Claim for Relief, and throughout the United States;
25 and
26 c. Those who purchased Filters from Defendants and their co-conspirators have
27 been deprived of the benefit of free and open competition.
28

1 105. Class Members in each of the states listed above paid supra-competitive,
2 artificially inflated prices for Filters. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct,
3 Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid
4 more for Filters than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

5 106. As a result of Defendant's violations of the statutes above, Plaintiff and the Class
6 members seek damages and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

7 **Fifth Claim for Relief**

8 **(Violation of State Consumer Protection and Unfair Competition Laws)**

9 107. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and
10 every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

11 108. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or
12 fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the state consumer protection and unfair competition statutes
13 listed below.

14 109. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
15 in violation of Alaska Stat. §§45.50.471 *et seq.*

16 110. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
17 in violation of Arkansas Code §4-88-101 *et seq.*

18 111. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
19 in violation of California Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 *et seq.*

20 112. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
21 in violation of District of Columbia Code §28-3901 *et seq.*

22 113. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
23 in violation of Florida Stat. §501.201 *et seq.*

24 114. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
25 in violation of Hawaii Rev. Stat. §480 *et seq.*

26 115. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
27 in violation of Idaho Code §48-601 *et seq.*

1 116. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
2 in violation of Kansas Stat. §50-623 *et seq.*

3 117. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
4 in violation of Louisiana Rev. Stat. §51:1401 *et seq.*

5 118. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
6 in violation of 5 Maine Rev. Stat. §207 *et seq.*

7 119. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
8 in violation of Montana Code §30-14-101 *et seq.*

9 120. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
10 in violation of Nebraska Rev. Stat. §59-1601 *et seq.*

11 121. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
12 in violation of New Mexico Stat. §57-12-1 *et seq.*

13 122. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
14 in violation of New York Gen. Bus. Law §349 *et seq.*

15 123. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
16 in violation of North Carolina Gen. Stat. §75-1.1 *et seq.*

17 124. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
18 in violation of Oregon Rev. Stat. §646.605 *et seq.*

19 125. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
20 in violation of Rhode Island Gen. Laws. §6-13.1-1 *et seq.*

21 126. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
22 in violation of South Carolina Code Laws §39-5-10 *et seq.*

23 127. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
24 in violation of Utah Code §13-11-1 *et seq.*

25 128. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices
26 in violation of 9 Vermont §2451 *et seq.*

129. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of West Virginia Code §46A-6-101 *et seq.*

130. Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Wyoming Stat. §40-12-105.

131. Class Members in the states listed above paid supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Filters. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been injured in their business and property in that they paid more for Filters than they otherwise would have paid in the absence of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

Sixth Claim for Relief

(Unjust Enrichment and Disgorgement of Profits)

132. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

133. Defendants have been unjustly enriched through overpayments by Plaintiff and Class members and the resulting profits.

134. Under common law principles of unjust enrichment, Defendants should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via overpayments by Plaintiff and Class members.

135. Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of all profits resulting from such overpayments and establishment of a constructive trust from which Plaintiff and Class members may seek restitution.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays:

1. That the Court certify the Class under Rule 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

2. That the unlawful conduct, contract, conspiracy or combination alleged here be adjudged to be a *per se* restraint of trade or commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §1, as alleged in the First Claim for Relief;

3. That Defendants' conduct violates the state antitrust laws identified in the Second and Fourth Claims for Relief;

1 4. That Defendants' conduct violates the state consumer protection and unfair
2 competition laws identified in the Third and Fifth Claims for Relief; and

3 5. That Plaintiff and the Class recover damages, as provided by federal and state
4 antitrust laws, and that a joint and several judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class be entered against
5 the Defendants in an amount to be trebled in accordance with those laws;

6 6. That Defendants be permanently enjoined and restrained from in any manner
7 continuing, maintaining, or renewing the conduct, contract, conspiracy or combination alleged here, or
8 from entering into any other contract, conspiracy or combination having a similar purpose or effect, and
9 from adopting or following any practice, plan, program, or device having a similar purpose or effect;
10 and

11 7. That Plaintiff be awarded restitution, including disgorgement of profits obtained
12 by Defendants as a result of their acts of unfair competition and acts of unjust enrichment;

13 8. That Plaintiff and members of the Class be awarded pre- and post-judgment
14 interest, and that that interest be awarded at the highest legal rate from and after the date of service of
15 the initial complaint in this action;

16 9. That Plaintiff and members of the Class recover their costs of this suit, including
17 reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law; and

18 10. That Plaintiff and members of the Class have such other, further, and different
19 relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.
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1 DATED: June 26, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

2
3
4 By: 

5 Daniel C. Girard

Alex C. Turan

6 **GIRARD GIBBS LLP**

7 601 California Street, 14th Floor

8 San Francisco, California 94108

9 Telephone: (415) 981-4800

Facsimile: (415) 981-4846

10 *Counsel for Plaintiff Bay Area Truck Services*
11 *and the Proposed Indirect Purchaser Class*
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ORIGINAL

JS 44 (Rev. 12/07) (and rev 1-16-08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

BAY AREA TRUCK SERVICES, a division of TESI LEASING, INC., a California Corporation, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

GIRARD GIBBS LLP
601 California Street, Suite 1400
San Francisco, CA 94108
TEL:(415) 981-4800; FAX (415) 981-4846

DEFENDANTS

SEE ATTACHMENT A.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

ADR PVT E-filing

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- (For Diversity Cases Only)
- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

| CONTRACT | TORTS | | FORFEITURE/PENALTY | BANKRUPTCY | OTHER STATUTES |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane | <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury—Med. Malpractice | <input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 | <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine | <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury—Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug | <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act | <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander | <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument | <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud | <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws | | <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment | <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine | <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending | <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck | | <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act | <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage | <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. | | <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) | <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle | <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health | | <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 390 Prisoner Petitions | <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other | | <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits | <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury | <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract | | <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability | | <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | | <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
☐ 2 Removed from State Court
☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation
☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
15 U.S.C. Sections 1 and 26.

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

PLEASE REFER TO CIVIL L.R. 3-12 CONCERNING REQUIREMENT TO FILE "NOTICE OF RELATED CASE".

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (CIVIL L.R. 3-2) (PLACE AND "X" IN ONE BOX ONLY)

☐ SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND

☒ SAN JOSE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

DATE
June 26, 2008

008-3096 PVT

USDC – Northern District of California
*BAY AREA TRUCK SERVICES, a division of TESI LEASING, Inc., a California Corporation, on behalf of
itself and all others similarly situated*

ATTACHMENT A

Champion Laboratories, Inc. – 220 South Fourth Street, Albion IL 62806
United Components, Inc. – 14601 Highway 41 N., Evansville, IN 47725-9357
Purolator Filters N.A. LLC – 3200 Natal Street, Fayetteville, NC 28306
Honeywell International, Inc. – 101 Columbia Road, Morris Township, NJ 07962
Wix Filtration Corp. LLC – 1 Wix Way, Gastonia, NC 28054
Cummins Filtration, Inc. – 1801 Hwy. 51 / 138, P.O. Box 428, Stoughton, WI 53589
The Donaldson Company – 1400 West 94th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55431
Baldwin Filters, Inc. – 440 E. Hwy. 30, Kearney, NE 68848-6010
Bosch U.S.A. – 2800 S. 25th Avenue, Broadview, IL 60155-4594
Mann + Hummel U.S.A., Inc. – 6400 S. Sprinkle Road, Portage, MI 49002-9706
Arvinmeritor, Inc. – 2135 West Maple Road, Troy, MI 48084